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REVIEWS POLISH PARTICIPATION IN CEI; POLES STUDY SOVIET TECHNOLOGY

CONDUCTED WORK ON ELECTROTECHNOLOGY, STANDARDS -- Warsaw, Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, 21 Dec 47

Poland has taken an active part in the activities of the CEI (Commission Electrotechnique Internationale, International Electrical Commission) since its New York meeting in 1926, and has sent increasing numbers of delegates to the various technical committees. A meeting of several committees was to be held in Poland in 1940, but the war interrupted the CEI's work for several years.

Poland's Participation in CEI Work Before World War II

Poland joined the CEI in 1923 when K. Drewnowski, author of this article, participated in the meetings of the CEI Council in Paris during the second session of the CIGRE (International Conference of Large Electric Networks). At that time, Drewnowski announced the cooperation of Polish electricians with the CEI, and the creation of a Polish committee in accordance with the CEI statute. (The statute provides that each country wishing to take part in the CEI form a national committee representing leading electrical societies; if there are no such societies, the government may create a committee. The national committees send one or more delegates to the CEI, who have the right to one vote in the Council. The committees also take part in the work of the CEI technical committees in which they are interested.)

Unfortunately, the SEP (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich, Society of Polish Electricians) authorities at that time could not raise the money to cover the costs of CEI membership. Moreover, the SEP did not then attach great importance to standardization. Because of this, other electrical societies and institutes became interested in the matter and their material support was obtained, so that in April 1924, the PKE (Polski Komitet Elektrotechniczny, Polish Electrotechnical Committee) was formed. Prof L. Staniewicz was named chairman, and Drewnowski secretary-general. The following institutions joined the PKE:

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Warsaw Polytechnic, Lvov Polytechnic, SEP, Society of Polish Radiotechnicians, chapter of Teletechnicians, Power Plant Association, Association of Electrical Enterprises, etc. -- all associations, offices, and institutes interested in the expansion of Polish electrical technology and international cooperation.

The PKE had two main tasks before it: exchange of Polish electrotechnology with that of other countries, and electrical standards in Poland.

International cooperation covered not only affairs evolving from relations of the PKE with the CEI, but, also, since the PKE became a committee in the CIGRE, it meant Polish participation in CIGRE's meetings held in 1925, 1927, and 1929. The PKE also initiated Polish cooperation with the International Light Commission by taking part in its plenary meeting in Geneva in 1924. In addition, it took part in the formation of the Polish Light Committee.

Its work on electrical standards had already started with the formation of the Central Commission on Standards with Prof Stanislaw Wysocki as chairman. During the first 4 years, 20 standards and norms were issued. The PKE was acknowledged as the only competent organ in matters of electrical standards. In addition, it established contact with the Polish Electric Power Committee a representative of the International Electric Power Commission; with the Association of Polish Electric Power Plants, which belonged to the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power; and with the CIGRE. This shows the extent of PKE cooperation with international electrical organizations.

The PKE's Relation to the SEP

The PKE from the very beginning was closely connected with the SEP as a coordinating body and liaison institution for Polish electricians. The PKE worked with the State Electric Power Council (1926 - 1928) on Polish electrical standards. In 1927, meetings between the PKE and SEP were held to discuss closer cooperation. In February 1928, at a meeting of these organizations, Drewnowski presented a plan for reorganizing the SEP. In 1929, the SEP was reorganized and absorbed the PKE. The latter, however, operated for 2 years longer as an independent unit within the framework of the SEP, conducting as heretofore the international work of the Polish committee in the CEI and as the Central Commission on Standards. In 1932, the merger of the PKE with the SEP was completed. New units within the SEP were formed, such as Polish Electrical Committee, for cooperation with the CEI; Polish Large Network Committee, for cooperation with CIGRE; and the Central Commission for Electric Standards. Thus ended the 8-year activities of the PKE, which laid the foundations for Polish electrotechnology.

Postwar Period in Poland

The PKE had not as yet begun its activities in the postwar period. It was not certain whether the PKE would remain with the SEP or whether Polish activities in the CEI would be entrusted to another organization. Fortunately, the new SEP charter retained the PKE with the SEP because work on electrical standards is still under the SEP, which through its CKNE (Central Commission on Electrical Standards) is a division of the PKN (Polski Domitet Normalizacyjny, Polish Committee on Standards). In this way, Poland has the following forms of international cooperation through the SEP: CKNE-PKN-ISO (International Standards Organization), and PKE-CEI-ISO.

Poland's postwar cooperation with the CEI has been limited to the participation of Polish delegates as observers in the meeting of the CEI Council in Paris in 1946, and to the exchange of correspondence and other literature with the CEI through the former PKE, which the CEI still considers the national committee of Poland. -- M. Drewnowski

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TO ADOPT SOVIET TECHNOLOGY -- Bydgoszez, Gazeta Pomorska, 12 Jun 50

Technical progress will be valuable in accomplishing the tasks of the Six-Year Plan. A broad mechanization program will be adapted in industry, transportation, and agriculture.

In the mining industry, underground conveyers will be equipped with central steering devices, and automatic signals will be installed. Metallurgical plants will be equipped with automatic temperature gauges, and the open-hearth furnaces will be operated automatically. The distribution of fuel, air, and water in the power plants will be automatically controlled. Automatic looms will be put into operation in the textile industry.

Numerous production and service processes will be speeded up. The tempo of steel smelters, rolling mills, metal cutting, spinning, weaving, etc., will be accelerated.

Under the Six-Year Plan, Poland will follow modern Soviet industrial techniques of using larger, heavier and more productive machines and equipment, such as 60-ton freight cars, 1,000-ton blast furnaces, large cement mixers, heavy cranes for construction purposes, machine tools, four-furrow disc plows, etc. In addition, chemical and physicochemical processes will be applied, not only in the chemical industry but also in other industries.

Polish engineers will study modern Soviet technical developments. The NOT (Chief Technical Organization) is conducting a campaign to popularize Soviet technology. In the fourth quarter 1949, 1,868 lectures on Soviet technology and industry were delivered, 860 of them for specialists and the rest popular talks to working crews. Furthermore, in 1950 technical associations under the direction of the NOT will organize 15 two-week courses on technical progress, and five courses on socialist organization of labor.

Books and periodicals are important media for popularizing Soviet technology. At the end of 1949, the State Technical Publication Enterprise was established. The number of publications in 1950 will be 50 percent greater than in 1949, and will include translations of some of the best Soviet technical books.

GDR, POLAND COORDINATE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH -- Berlin, Nachrichten fuer Aussenhandel, 17 Jan 51

At its fifth meeting in Berlin, the German-Polish Standing Committee on Technical and Economic Cooperation passed a number of resolutions on the mutual exploitation of research findings. It was decided to coordinate the industrial research activities of the two countries.

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